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GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL Eighth year opens September 16. Prepares for the Harvard Annex and fer all women's colleges. Excellent courses in Music and Art. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for catalogue. Theodore L. Sewall and May Wright Sewall, Principals, Indianapolis, Ind. 20 QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTRICITY. Information in Brief Concerning the Practical Workings of the Mysterious Force.

1. How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable?
2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained?
3. What is the fastest time made by an electric railway? 4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation?
5. What is the maximum power gener-

From Scribner's Magazine Articles.

ated by an electric motor?
6. How is a break in a submarine cable 7. How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States?

8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time?

9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished?

10. What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send 11. How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States?

12. What is the greatest candle power of arc light used in a lighthouse? 13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity?

14. How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hong Kong?

15. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by the Morse sys-

How many telephones are in use in the United States? 17. What war vessel has the most com-plete electrical plant?

18. What is the average cost per mile of a transatlantic submarine cable?

19. How many miles of electric railway are there in operation in the United States?

20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life?

1. Thirty cells of battery only; equal to thirty volts.

2. About 750 miles from Portland, Me., to Buffalo. N. Y. 3. A mile a minute by a small experi-mental car; twenty miles an hour on street-

4. Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times. 5. Seventy-five-horse power. Experi-ments indicate that 100-horse power will soon be reached. 6. By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part. 7. Over a million, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.

Four, by the quadruplex system in 9. Through a circuit from the car roof, inducing a current in the wire on poles along the track. 10. British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe. 11. More than 170,000, over which 1,055,-000 messages are sent daily.

12. Two million, in lighthouse at Houstholm, Denmark.

Estimated, 250,000. 14. About fifteen minutes. Via New York, Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang and Singapore.

15. About forty-two words per minute.

About 300,000. United States man-of-war "Chicago." About 400 miles, and much more under 20. Five hundred volts, but depending

largely on physical conditions. The Shah and the Phonograph.

New York Graphic: During the Shah's visit to Earl Brown-During the Shah's visit to Earl Brownlow, he was shown the mysteries of Edison's phonograph by Colonel Gouraud. Colonel Gouraud made a little speech to the Shah, saying that if his Imperal Majesty would prolong his travels to America, he would be afforded as splendid and hearty a welcome there as had been extended to him in this, the great mother country. All this was translated to the Shah by Prince Malcom Khan, and indented upon the phonograph. Then the speech was wound off as graph. Then the speech was wound off as pronounced in Persian by the Prince, whereat the Shah smote his palms together and cried: "Oh, oh," and "Wonderful!" Anxious for more, his Imperial Majesty bade the poet of the suite recite some verses from the great Persian poet Hafiz into the receiver. Out came in due course from the phonograph the verses of Hafiz, with the exact intonation of the speaker, which caused the Shah anew to clap his hands and express the utmost surprise. One thing led to another. He spoke into the instru-ment himself, Prince Albert Victor did the same, and Lady Brownlow followed. Then the Duke of Abercorn said something, there was laughing, crying and whistling, and finally the band played a tune at it, all of which, in due succession, were afterward reeled off, to the astonishment of the Shah and his suite. A pause ensued, and his imperial majesty laid his hand upon the machine, and Prince Malcom Khan, speaking for his sovereign, said: "The Shah would like to have that instrument, or one like it." "It is his," said Colonel Gouraud. "But," said the Prince, "he knows it is a new one, and the only one you have of its kind in Europe." "All the same, it is his Imperial Majesty's, as though there were many more," said the astute and courtly American. "Then the Shah will take it at once to Teheran, and he would like to get some one to go with him to work it," further interpreted the Prince

ther interpreted the Prince. Fence Story from Texas.

New York Tribune An electric-wire fence is said to be caus-ing considerable discomfort to cattle of Texas. Recently, a Texas newspaper states, a steer attempted to break through the fence to join fifteen other steers. "He had no idea," says the Munchausen who relates the story, "that he was tackling a buzz-saw when he struck that smooth wire fence.

Well, sir, he jumped like he was hit at once Well, sir, he jumped like he was hit at once by 40,000,000 hornets, and with his tail coiled over his back he wheeled and only struck the ground in high places. Then the fifteen made a dash to follow him. One by one they rubbed that electric fence, and as fast as they did, they jumped, bawled, kicked, wheeled and sailed on as though they had urgent business at the north pole and had only a few hours in which to make it. The electric fence is a stunner—it is the eighth and greatest wonder of the world. Not one of these cattle was hurt, but not one of them will go near the fence again."

JUMPED 150 FEET.

Baptiste Peynaud Performs This Feat Like Rolling Off a Log.

Nearly two thousand spectators watched Prof. Baptiste Peynaud jump from a tower 150 feet high into a net a few feet above the water, at Rockaway Beach, last even-

It was advertised that he would jump at 2 o'clock and again at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but, owing to a delay in the comafternoon, but, owing to a delay in the completion of the tower, it was nearly 6 o'clock when he appeared. The tower is about twenty feet square at the base and five or six feet square at the top. The top is a platform guarded by a wooden rail. There is an opening in the railing on the side where the net is wide enough for a man to stand in. The net is stretched horizontally from the side of the tower on two poles in the water. When the athlete appeared the crowd applauded. Monsieur Peynaud is dark-complexioned and has a long, flowing mustache. He wore a pink suit of tights. While he was climbing to the top of the tower on a ladderclimbing to the top of the tower on a ladderlike attachment on the outside his manager
mounted a platform and made a speech
about Peynaud's former jumps. When the
jumper reached the top he quickly stepped
to the opening in the railing, grasped the
rail firmly with each hand, and looked
about him. A big shout went up from the
crowd and he bowed.

His manager asked him in Franch whath

His manager asked him in French wheth er everything looked well from above, and he answered yes. Then he planted his feet firmly on the edge of the platform, put the palms of his hands together above his head, and bent forward in the attitude of a man diving into water. He balanced himself on the very edge of the platform for an instant, and then he straightened himself out in the air horizontally, and shot downward head foremost. He fell like an arrow a distance of fifty or sixty feet, when his body slowly described a quarter of a circle. body slowly described a quarter of a circle in the air, and he landed flat on his back in the net, rebounded ten or twelve feet, and came down on his feet in the net, while the crowd yelled and a lot of steam launches

blew shrill whistles.

He was immediately taken to the hotel by his friends, but he soon reappeared. Somebody asked him how he felt in the air. He replied: "Zat ees my trade. I do it like you roll off ze log." He will make the same jump twice a day

for the rest of the week.

An Incident of the Franco-German War. Karl Blind, in North American Review. Whilst French officers were often in

hopeless ignorance as to the geography of their own country, educated French people in whose houses German troops were quartered, were amazed at the evidence of instruction in the common soldier of that nationality, even if he did not come from the classes in which that might naturally be expected. The linguistic accomplishments of these "outer barbarians" was also something to marvel at, seeing that that branch of knowledge was until then so much neglected in France. To the French officer, his own Alsatian or Lorraine compatriot was, as a rule, the only medium for understanding German. In the German army, on the contrary, a great many men could converse with the French in their own tongue. Occasionally a puzzle arose in matters of language. One day, on the field of battle, apparently the diary of some German soldier was found, written in an alphabet no one in the French camp was able to read. The important document was sent to headquarters, but there, again, there was nobody to make out what it contained. The strange letters were held to be a secret cipher. The document itself was supposed to be the report of the inevitable "Prussian spy." So the paper was once more sent on—this time to Paris. At last it came out that a German soldier, who happened to be one of the seven or eight Sans-krit scholars who served during that cam-paign, had amused himself with writing a report of the previous engagement in the sacred language of India. To think that a chance bullet should possibly make an end of the store of knowledge in such a brain is melancholy indeed.

Business Is Business.

Mr. Wanamaker's letter to the Western Union is a business document all the way through. After having thoroughly stated his position, he, in a very manly manner, invites any answer which might be made to his arguments. The fairness and good logic of the letter are highly creditable to the Postmaster-general.

Where She Went for News. Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Maria," said Mr. Jones, as he looked up from his breakfast coffee, "can you tell me why you will gossip about me with that vixenish Mrs. Talk!" "Certainly, Henry," was the easy reply. "I do it because it's the only way in which I can find out what you have been doing.

Her Majesty's Rheumatics. Alta California. Queen Victoria is very bad with rheumatism. Russell Harrison should have offered her the standard Indiana remedy, which is a horse chestnut carried in the

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIFE

Pleasant Times for the Thousands of Visitors to This Famous Resting-Place,

Where Rational Recreation Is Found for Both Body and Brain-Something About Indianians Who Are Sojourning There.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9.-The twentytwo miles' length of Lake Chautauqua boasts of a dozen summer resorts. The region is rapidly developing, and in half a score of years it is expected that docks and cottages, pleasure grounds and country vil-las will stretch in almost a continuous line from Jamestown, a thriving little city at the foot of the lake, to Mayville at the head, a quiet, pretty village where Albion W. Tourgee, the anthor of "A Fool's Errand," has made his home.

The two best known reserts are Lakewood and Chautauqua. Lakewood is experiencing a boom. Two large hotels, each with a capacity of over a thousand, stand on the shore of the lake. They were built within the last two 'years, and when their new raw colors have been softened by the winter's storms, there will not be two more finished or graceful piles of architecture on the lake. A colony of Cincinnatians have gathered at the Sterlingworth Inn, and the Kent House is largely patronized by Pittsburgers, while mingling in the two houses are Indianians in good numbers.

Lakewood's grounds are well laid out. Some of the owners of the pretty cottages are Capt. Thomas Fawcett, of Pittsburg; Capt. J. M. Clapp, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. B. Wright, St. Louis; John P. Ernst. Covington, Ky.; Telford Groesbeck, Cincinnati, and D. R. Paige, New York. Mrs. Spoor Mackey, of Chicago, has built a handsome cottage this year. Mr. W. H. Harrison, managing editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is summering in his own cottage. The handsome Phillips home is occupied this year by Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburg, and the Hammond cottage by Alan W. Wood. Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mrs. Wood are among the social leaders at this "Saratoga by the lake."

A brilliant gathering of three hundred saw the opening of the Casino, early in the season. Four full-dress hops each week, and Wednesday and Saturday morning ger-mans mark the progress of the season. A bright and commendable feature of Lake-wood life is the heartiness with which the wood life is the heartiness with which the ladies enter into the enjoyment of out-door sports. The members of the fair sex, too, are practicing at billiards, pool and bowling, and some graceful adepts at these pleasures have been found among them. Aquatic sports are steadily growing in interest. It is expected that next year the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold their approal regetts on Chantanana lake their annual regetta on Chautauqua lake. Chautauqua, ten miles from Lakewood, and the seat of the famous Chautauqua Assembly, is as different from gay Lakewood as though it were a thousand miles away. The two-story dock building holds a chime of bells which swing their music on land and water at regular hours of the day and pight. Every time a hours of the day and night. Every time a steamer makes a landing a long and startling line of pretty summer girls ranges itself on the balcony of the building. This is a better welcome than the bells to the thousands who flock to the assembly. For the bells are not always melodious, but the pretty girls are always pretty. This is the beneficial effect of the entire absence of garden gates and fences at Chautauqua, and of the rules prohibiting loud talking

and street walking after half past 10 at The Assembly at first was a camp-meeting, then a summer school of languages. ing, then a summer school of languages. Now it is a composite of these two and a summer resort. It is remarkable to see the same people who attend the lectures regularly and ride a six weeks' intellectual hobby in one of the summer schools, frantically cheering the Chautanqua base-ball nine as it is engaged in the noble task of stamping on a visiting club. The management is a liberal-minded set of men, and a smart one, too. It provides the lectures, organizes the base-ball club from arriving players in college clubs, and provides the players in college clubs, and provides the grounds, runs the summer schools, and lays

out public tennis courts, organizes a women's club for the discussion of matters pertaining to the home, and give summer-night concerts, fire-works, feast of lanterns and a lot of other pretty and enjoyable entertainments. All for twenty-five cents a day in July, forty cents in August, season ticket \$5. What a crowd of people like life here on those terms! Five or six thousand stay through the season and the daily record of transient son and the daily record of transient

Some mysterious bond of sympathy binds together the State of Indiana and Chautauqua. Great men in the scholastic, literary and occasionally in the political world like to come to the assembly. Indiana has a penchant for great men, because she is the mother of some of them. But whether it be due to this or the other fact, that the State is a stronghold of literary and scientific circles, enrolled under the Chautauqua banner, there is no denying that there are troops of Indianians at the assembly. In the corps of students and teachers, at lectures, at concerts, in the great choir, in sports and pastimes, everywhere they are here. They leaven that sweet intellectual lump, Chautauqua. Mr. Ernest Knaufit is one of the force of instructors. He is a well-known artist of New York, a pupil of Frank Fowler, and the efficient art teacher at Purdue Uni-

Prof. W. N. Hailman, of LaPorte, spent a brief season in July with Mr. B. E. Hail-man, on Simpson avenue. Prof. Hailman was the instructor on Kindergarten work in the Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat, a summer school for the study of methods of teaching. The retreas closed a week ago, after a most successful season, under the charge of Dr. J. W. Dickinson, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Educa-

Will Cumback is a favorite with the ampitheater audience. His graphac and positive style in lecturing "takes" with every crowd. He has spoken on "The Common Man," and the "Invisible Some People." He tells his popular auchences just who they are and what they are worth, and then sends them away pretty well satisfied

Mrs. E. P. Ewing, of Lafayette, the authority on tarts, charlotte russe, and other good things with which to line one's interior caverns, has been having a most suc-cessful season with her cooking classes. Mrs. George Kent a Ad family, Miss Annie Kent and Mrs. F. M. Elliot, of Shelbyville, are among those who have enjoyed the assembly, with their lome on North avenue. Miss B. S. Fry. of Indianapolis, was among early arrivals, stopping at a Root-avenue cottage with Miss Isabella Preeton and Miss Violet / Demree, of Dublin. I. B. Timberla ce, of New Albany, is registered at the Aldine, with Miss Mayme Clarke and Hexadell Croxall, both of New

Albany. Miss A. M. Gibson has been summering at No. 150 Roberts avenue. Mrs. N. F. Ethell, of Muncie, arrived on

the grounds early in the season.

Theodore J. Louden, of Bloomington,
was among the July arrivals.

Mrs. S. H. Woodward and Miss Lulu
Blanchar 1, of New Albany, have taken John F. Parker, of Knightstown, is spending the cummer on Asbury avenue.

J. A. Carnagey, of Madison, is among the guests at the Cook cottage.

A. F. Conwell, of Anderson, is boarding

on Nearth avenue. L. Aldrich, of Merom, is pleasantly lo- Detroit Free Press. M.s. Alexander and daughter, Miss L. Blanchard, Mrs. F. D. Blanchard, Miss Carrie Blanchard, Miss Anna Carithers and Aiss Belle Wingate, all of Shelbyville, make up a merry party at No. 22 Miller

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newton, Miss Katie C. Sheridan, Miss Carrie Umtant, Spice-land; Miss Elva Elliot, Greensborough; Miss

Marieta Lyon, Salem: Miss Millie Parker, Knightsborough, are all at 64 Asbury avenue. Miss M. C. Lewis, of Terre Haute, is summering on Terrace avenue. Mr. J. A. Woodburn, of Bloomington, is

at the Cook cottage. Miss Jennie Bryant, of Crawfordsville, is summering on Miller avenue. Mr. C. E. Rutherford, of Peru, is enjoy-ing Chautauqua at No. 224 Morris avenue. Miss Clara Mann and Miss Jennie Brown, of Lafayette, were early arrivals on Peck

Mr. E. A. Williams, C. H. Fleming and lady, of Richmond, are late arrivals at the Hotel Athenæum.
S. B. Parsons and wife, of South Bend, reached the Athenæum early in July.
Mr. F. H. Boudinot, of Terre Haute, is spending a pleasant summer at the Athen

Mr. Cal Woodbury and the Misses Lou and Clara Blancard, of New Albany, are registered at the Sterlingworth Inn, Lake-

Mrs. Fannie Turner and Mrs. N. T. Ethell, of Muncie, reached the Sterling-

Etheil, of Muncie, reached the Sterlingworth last week.

Mrs. R. S. Fisher, Mrs. E. J. Cotton, Neele A. Smith, Miss Cora A. Fisher, Clifford C. Fisher, Miss Lillie Mitchell, all of Union City, are registered at the Kent House, Lakewood.

At Bernus Point, a pretty and popular resort, half way from Chautauqua to Lakewood, Mr. H. L. Whitehead, Mrs. A. J. Whitehead, Mr. Frank Ritchie, wife and daughter, Mr. H. H. Friedley, wife and son, all of Indianapolis, are spending the summer at the Lenhart House.

W. N. C.

THE ELIXIR AT WORK.

Truly Progressive Physicians Ready to Experiment and Test Its Merits. Boston Transcript.

From all parts of the country come reports of the successful experiments made with the elixir of life discovered by Dr. Brown-Sequard. North and South, East and West, medical men of undoubted prominence in their calling have gone to work to find out for themselves its value, and the results are not only interesting, but are remarkable. In every instance so far reported it has been successful in infusing new life into the subject. Whether ing new life into the subject. Whether these hypodermic injections of the clixir will prove of lasting benefit can only be determined by time. But experiment with it has reached the stage that for reputation's sake doctors will treat it less as a joke and more of a subject for future inves-

It may be that the clixir is only a stimu-lant and that its effects may soon wear off, but even then the discovery has been a val-uable one. The process of administering is thus described:

"The syringe punctures the cuticle or scarf-skin and the cutis' or true skin, and then enters the subcutaneous or cellular tissue which covers the muscles or flesh. Through all the tissues of the body run the lymphatics which convey the injected matter to the lymph channels, these in turn to the veins, and thence throughout the system. A half ounce of the fluid will be distributed in from one to three hours. Sometributed in from one to three hours. Some-times the subject might feel the stimulus very quickly, and in some cases hours might elapse before any effect was felt. The hu-man system is able to absorb almost an un-limited amount of this liquid, if adminis-tered properly and if pure. It will take considerable experimenting to settle the re-lation that Dr. Sequard's discovery bears to longevity. It may be a new life to those who use it, or it may shorten natural life by arti-ficial exhilaration. Other stimulants have direct effect upon life, and it yet remains to direct effect upon life, and it yet remains to be seen in what essential particulars this discovery differs from the great number of stimulants now in use. The one reason why it may prove very different in ultimate effects from any stimulant in use is that it is absolutely innocuous, and has no element of vegetable, animal or mineral poison about it. A long series of experiments will about it. A long series of experiments will have to be made before it can be reduced to an exact medical science. But, meanwhile, its use will continue, for it harms no one. Dr. Brown-Sequard has made a discovery which ranks in medicine even before Dr. Jenner's discovery of small-pox virus. It is so recent that, although experiments are in progress all over the world, results will no be known for some time to come." Ponce de Leon, wandering through the wild, rank luxuriance of the Florida woodland, and the dank, pestilential everglades, in search of the fountain of youth, little dreamed that the squeaky animal that scur-

ried out of his path contained in his organ-ization perhaps the principle for which he sought—the elixir of life.

A Mysterious Woman in an Opera-Box. A young woman in a most remarkable attire was in one of the boxes at the Casino attire was in one of the boxes at the Casino last night. Her dress was of white lace, with broad bands of yellow silk. A lace sash was wound about her head and face, completely obscuring all but the nose and eyes, the latter looking big and beautiful. The audience was in a state of great curiosity over her, and the opera-glass slot machine on the backs of the chairs did a thriving business. It was passed around that she was an Egyptian princess, and she certainly created enough of a sensation to be one. No one knew who her escort was, and the audience did not give its undivided attention to "The Brigands" until after the yeiled woman left, at the end of the second veiled woman left, at the end of the second act. When the tickets for the box were purchased they were ordered to be sent to the Hotel Metropole to Frank He Murin. At the hotel nothing was known further than that a man escorting a woman answering the foregoing description applied for rooms there on Monday, but did not get them. The woman's striking appearance attracted a great crowd in front of the

Why the Widow Was Crushed.

Speaking of widows marrying made me think of an incident that happened near where I lived way back in the fifties. I lived next door to Dick Tolbot. He had five little brats. Dick went off a hunting one day and shot his leg. It was mighty bad weather, and at last the doctors had to cut off his leg to save his life. He lingered along for several months, and then died at last. I was there the night that he died. She took on mighty bad. Some of the neighbors went to her to console her, but it did no good. At last I went to the seeming-ly heart-broken wife, and told her that poor Dick was gone, and told her that it did no good to "take on" so. "I can't help towards her children, said: "Just think that these poor children will have to come under a step-father. It is more than I can

The Japanese Commissioner.

Mr. Kentero Kaneko, the newly appointed imperial commissioner of Japan, who has been sent to this county and England to report to his government on parliamentary procedure, and will arrive next week, is, educationally, a product of Boston, so to speak, as he came here in 1870, at the age of about fourteen years, and wholly unac-quainted with our language, customs, etc. He was very bright, intelligent and agreeable, and remained in this vicinity about eight years. He had for a private tutor Miss Allison (now Mrs. Goddard, of Brook-line), then attended the English high-school, Boston, and finally the Harvard

Before the Days of Christian Science.

Fairfield, Me., Journal. The late Dr. Thayer was one of the best physicians in the country, but his skill was of no avail in the case of his wife, who kept her bed for more than two years. One day there was no grown person about the house and her little boy came running in with a bad cut on his finger, bleeding profusely. With true motherly forgetfulness of self she sprang up, found bandages and dressed the wound; then sitting down to rest she looked around; then sitting down to rest she tooked around; everything seemed so pleasant and she felt so comfortable that she decided not to take her bed again, and she did not. She lived several years in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

Chauncey's Flower.

Chauncey M. Depew is said to be very fond of morning glories. People are very apt to admire their opposites. The morning glory shuts up at night.

Interesting to Dudes. Philadelphia Record.

Quite a foppish suit, with a set of cuffs thrown in, can be bought now for \$10.

COMFORT IN SUMMER-TIME

An Ideal Cooking Arrangement That the Women Will Gladly Welcome.

Hints About How to Be Comfortable at Home During the Hot Season-Suggestions in Relation to Female Health and Beauty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- The southwest wind

blows like the draught from a furnace afar

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

off. Opening the doors and windows this morning, the outer air rushed in so many degrees warmer that it seemed as if the world had been simmering over night. The moist, depressing heat gives one a sympathizing idea what it is inland, in closelybuilt towns and country houses with only the breeze between them and the sun. How do people live without east winds cooled by icebergs off Labrador and the strengthening of salt air? Why does not some genius study a new subject and go about telling people how to live comfortably? Notably, there was such a one, the Polish exile and philosopher, Count Lehmanowski, yet remembered in the interior, where he used to lecture in a benevolent way. But the best of his work was always done nights and mornings, giging people invaluable hints about health and conveniences, and how to manage from cooking a foreign dish to the routine of crops or choosing a vocation. He was a man of very sincere mind, and that wide, clear sagacity for which nothing was too vast or too small to be of interest, and I have heard him spoken of almost adoringly for the help his advice had given on practical matters on which the comfort of narrow lines twined. The philosophers, like Franklin and Count Rumford, and Horsford, of Harvard, found their genius never better employed than in devising aids for domestic economy. It is to Franklin we owe the open parlor stove and twenty other conveniences under patent to-day. The best cooking ranges and utensils are copied direct from Rumford's designs, one hundred years ago, which never have been improved upon. I have heard one of the old Gloucester folk tell of the first cooking stove ever brought to the place, more than fifty years ago, which drew almost as much wonder from the neighbors as the railway engine years later. People harnessed teams and drove up from Marblehead and Ipswich to see the new cooking machine. We are apt to think we are at the completion of improvements, when we have hardly begun on the ideas the fathers have written and stored away. Life goes so much easier with intelligence, and a tour among the inventions for coolness and comfort discloses great alleviations for days at 850 in the shade with humidity.

We must eat if it is summer, and that neowe the open parlor stove and twenty other

We must eat if it is summer, and that necessity adds fearfully to the distress and mortality of heated months. It is a very serious fact that many women die every summer from overwork and overheating.
They could endure the work if it were not
for the heat of that Moloch of a cooking stove. Kerosene stoves are a great boon, but even an oil stove equal to the needs of a family creates oppressive heat.
The ideal arrangement is this square, close shut Japanned box, about two feet square, on four high legs, under a tin hood higher than one's head, with pipe connected with the chimney. A large entry lamp under the box supplies the heat. Lifting the cover of the supplies the heat. Lifting the cover of the box, behold a complete cooking battery of white-ware jars, one with chicken, another with beef roasting, three more with vegetables, and dumplings light as sponge. Another pair hold brown bread loaves, steaming to perfection; a square tin holds a loaf of white bread which will be finished in the oven at one side. Observe the convenience. The cooking-box is so high there is no stooping to stir the food or look in the oven. There is no anxiety about burning the food in these thick pots of fire-proof ware, so nicely is the heat adjusted, and consequently no burning and withering women's faces standing over the fire. The box, or oven as you please, is of paper pulp, fire-proof as iron, with the excellent property of conveying no heat into the air. All heat and odor when opened, are drawn at once into the chimney by the tin hood, under which one might fry fish without any one in the next room ney by the tin hood, under which one might fry fish without any one in the next room being wiser. This is the invention and practical diversion of a very busy and very practical man, Mr. Edward Atkinson, diplomate, financier, writer on political economy, secretary of a rich insurance company and student of such philosophies of common life as the ablest men of all times have been. The idea of the cooking-box is an old one, used by the shrewd peasantry abroad, and approved by every old writer on the economy of heat, but it was left for Mr. Atkinson to improve and develop it. for Mr. Atkinson to improve and develop it. It simply reduces the expense of fuel and the heat felt to the lowest degree, while making cookery absolutely an exact science in practice. The flavor imparted or rather developed in such cooking, the tenderness and richness of meats, the sweetness of bread and fine quality of vegetables, is remarkable, and the gain in substance of food pays for the oil burned thrice over. The whole process is so free of all the evils of common cooking that one would imagine women reaching for the new invention en masse, but the intense conservatism of or-dinary women in all matters outside their self-interest stands stupidly unaware what a lightening of their burdens is here presented. Such an invention would do more for them than the ballot if they only knew it, and I think the Western women will

The value of the cooking oven depends on the non-conducting property of paper pulp. What is good to keep heat in, will keep it out, and the next application of the material is the convenient refrigerator of compressed wood pulp. This has the advantage of not needing double walls, and being light enough to wheel into any place, unlike the common behemoth refrigerators. The Ideal refrigerator of wood pulp is decorated with nickel plate scrolls and decorated with nickel plate scrolls and oil pictures to be ornamental enough for an ordinary dining-room or side hall. To my taste the decoration is its only drawback, being too much in cheap chromo style. When will dealers learn to send out a few, at least, of their household wares in severely good and plain finish to suit artistic notions? But we must forgive its panel of lakes, and mountains, and gilt finishes for its lightness and cleanliness, till good taste has its repaissance in manutill good taste has its renaissance in manu-factures as well as art. This refrigerator is a nice thing for apartments, being oval in shape, a yard high by twenty-two inches through, and weighing only forty pounds. The ice is put in the top and the provision chamber has a full circulation of air with a large door, which will commend itself to every housekeeper. The demand in cities now by families who have been abroad and found the immense advantage of some for-eign ways, is for lodgings on the English plan, where rooms are let furnished and people buy what they fancy for food, and the landlady cooks and serves it for a certain sum extra. By this way for a certain sum extra. By this way people get more variety and more to their own tastes than in the usual boarding-house fare, with more economy and entire privacy. They pay the market price for every article they consume, and only for what they have, and pay the hostess's price for cookery and service. For such menages all sorts of nice, portable, well-finished domestic contrivances will be in demand, and such a refrigerator as this wood-fiber one will not be the least benefit where each family can keep its food with proper sanifamily can keep its food with proper sanitary precautions, and none of the "cold-meat" suspicions which sound so vulgar in English lodging-house novels. With this there will be no need to keep the baby's milk on the window-sill, or the mamma's bottle of need to keep the baby's tle of porter, if she must have that detestable compound, or any keeping ginger-pots and Swiss fruit among the tooth-brushes and medicine bottles in the dressing-closet.

know how to appreciate it.

Next comes the indurated fiber bath-tub, which is a boon in houses without complete water service. It is a question in country or suburbs, where the prices of water service are exorbitant, whether it is not best to adopt independent plans. It costs near Boston \$12 first payment to the water company for making connections between the